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such as postpartum screening for diabetes or healthy lifestyle choices. It has 20 items framed within five domains. This study aimed to adapt, translate and validate the RPS-DD from English into the Malay language.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional study among 200 GDM patients attending three government health clinics in Johor Bahru from February to March 2019. Permission to use the original version of the RPS-DD questionnaire was obtained. The questionnaire underwent adaptation, translation, and face validation to produce the Malay version. Confirmatory factor analyses (CFA) were performed using R software version 3.5.3.

Results: There were five domains namely 'Personal Control', 'Optimistic Bias', 'Knowledge about diabetes risk factors', 'Benefits and barriers', and 'Risk Perception'. CFA confirmed the structure of the model with adequate goodness-of-fit values [CFI = 0.994, TLI = 0.990, SRMR = 0.038, RMSEA = 0.021 (90% CI: 0.000, 0.064)].

Conclusion: The Malay version RPS-DD questionnaire is a valid and reliable tool which can be used to examine the perception of GDM patients towards the risk of getting T2DM.

PP31

Diabetes-specific quality of life and its correlates among 1184 adults with type 2 diabetes in 12 public health clinics and Kedah, Malaysia (EDIPEQS-DQOL): a cross-sectional study

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Introduction: People with type 2 diabetes (T2D) may have financial concerns, challenging relationship, affecting memory activities, diet adherence and energy levels. This study examined these diabetes-specific quality of life domains and its correlates.

Methods: Consecutive sampling between March and June 2018 recruited eligible people with T2D. Asian Diabetes Quality of Life (ADQOL) questionnaires assessed diabetes-specific QOL, higher scores indicate better QOL. ADQOL is divided into three categories based on the mean score and SD: lower (-4SD), middle (-2SD) and upper third (+2SD). Multiple imputations, Spearman's correlation and Chi-square test were completed with SPSS 25.0.

Results: Of the 1184 participants (94.1% response rate), Malay 76.4%, married 88.9% and no employment 61.8%. The mean (SD) age was 55 (10) years. The mean (SD) ADQOL was 83.4 (12.3); 3.9% (n= 46), 40.6% (n= 481) and 55.5% (n= 658) were in the lower, middle and upper

categories of ADQOL, respectively. Energy domain had both the highest proportions in the lower (7.1%) and upper (72.7%) thirds compared to the other domains that scored about 5% and 50%. ADQOL correlates with T2D perceptions ($r = -0.40$), self-efficacy and self-care activities ($r = 0.30$ & 0.21), perception of healthcare support ($r = 0.17$) and HbA1c ($r = -0.15$). Negative associated factors include Indian, life events, family history of psychiatry and low health literacy.

Conclusion: Diabetes-specific quality of life among adult T2D at primary care were mostly good in all the domains. Health literacy and energy levels at work and social activity might require more careful attention during clinical care.

PP32

A case series of benign acute childhood myositis

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Introduction: Benign acute childhood myositis (BACM) is a rare condition that occurs during the recovery phase of an illness which is easily mistaken as a more sinister disease due to the sudden presentation. It is a mild, sudden onset of lower extremity pain usually preceded by a viral illness, particularly Influenza virus infection with an isolated laboratory finding of elevated serum Creatine Kinase (CK).

Methods: The authors reported 3 cases of BACM encountered at our clinic and discuss the epidemiology, clinical findings, diagnosis and treatment of the condition. 3 children of age ranging 6-10 years old presented with intense calf pain and gait abnormality following febrile upper viral respiratory infection. Creatine kinase level rose up to a range of 1212 IU/L to 2535 IU/L.

Results: Despite having the same diagnosis, the severity of the lower limb pain can be differed at the time of presentation to the clinic which warrants an admission to the ward and being investigated further to look for complications of further muscle damage. All 3 cases were managed with adequate hydration and symptomatic treatment.

Conclusion: This case highlights the importance of having a high index of suspicion for BACM by understanding the natural progression of disease as this benign entity can be managed by avoiding invasive studies at primary care setting.

PP33

Prevalence of dementia in elderly population in Sarawak using the Early Dementia Questionnaire (EDQ)

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Introduction: The number of elderlies in Malaysia is increasing similar with the rise in ageing population worldwide. This leads to increase in the prevalence of dementia. This study was done to screen the elderly population in health clinics in Sarawak for dementia using the validated Early Dementia Questionnaire (EDQ). EDQ is a screening tool based on symptoms of dementia.

Methods: A cross sectional study was done on the elderly patients aged 60 years and above attending health clinics in Kuching, Sibu and Miri, Sarawak using systematic sampling. Patients with depression were excluded from the study using the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS). Eligible patients were then assessed for dementia using the validated Early Dementia Questionnaire (EDQ) with the cut-off score of 10. Their informants were also interviewed to complete the questionnaire.

Results: The prevalence of dementia among 455 elderly patients was 42.4% (CI 1.180, 2.534). After controlling for confounding factors, dementia was independently associated with advanced age (adjusted OR: 7.3; 95% CI: 1.561, 34.202; P=0.012) and no formal education (adjusted OR: 3.3; 95% CI: 0.198, 0.453; P<0.001). Concentration (75.6%) was the most common symptom presented. Other symptoms were memory symptoms (48.2%), physical and emotional symptoms (57.2%) and symptoms on sleep and environment (50.7%).

Conclusion: The prevalence of dementia in Sarawak based on EDQ was 42.2%. Apart from memory problems which are often associated with dementia, patients with concentration problems should also alert the health professionals on the possibility of dementia.

PP34

Association between anemia at term with patient's factors and health care provider's practice in Tumpat government health clinics throughout 2018

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Introduction: Untreated anemia has a significant negative impact on the productivity of the community and leads to complications which results in both fetal or maternal morbidity and mortality. Some of the patients have higher risks of developing anemia in pregnancy. However, by having a meticulous management by the health care providers, the outcome of anemia can be improved at later stage of pregnancy. The objectives of our study were to determine the patient and the health care provider factors associated with anemia at term in Tumpat District. The general objective is to study on anemia at term and its risk factors in Tumpat District.

Methods: A cross sectional study was conducted on anemic pregnant mothers who were registered from January to December 2018 at Tumpat government health clinics. Convenient random sampling was done and 125 cases with anemia at second trimester who met the inclusion and exclusion criteria were selected in our study. Data were analyzed with multiple logistic regression in SPSS version 24. **Results:** Mothers who were not referred to nutritionists/dieticians and who were not given education on anemia were the factors associated with anemia at term. Mothers who were not referred to nutritionists/dieticians had 2.4x higher odds to have anemia at term compared to mothers who were referred to nutritionists/dieticians (adjusted odd ratio (AOR) = 2.46;

CI: 1.07, 5.67; p-value= 0.034). Besides that, mothers who were not given education on anemia during pregnancy had 4.4x higher odds to have anemia at term compared to mothers who were given education on anemia (AOR = 4.46; CI: 1.81,10.94; P value = 0.001)

Conclusion: Nutritionists/dieticians and health care staff play an important role in the management of anemia in pregnancy. Pregnant mothers who are anemic should be counselled on anemia to improve their anemia status at term.

PP35

Correlation between proteinuria with erectile dysfunction among diabetics in Temerloh Health Clinic

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Introduction: To evaluate the association between ED, determined by the IIEF-5 scores and urine protein level in diabetic men attending Temerloh Health Clinic, Pahang, Malaysia. Hence, to identify if proteinuria was related with ED or not.

Methods: All married diabetic patients were investigated face to face after they consented for answering the IIEF-5 questionnaire. Urine protein was taken by using standard method and classified in to 0, 1+, 2+ and 3+. Patients with no sexual partner, refused to answer the questionnaire, cancer, stroke, heart disease and language barrier were excluded. Data obtained from IIEF-5 score and urine protein level were analyzed by using Pearson correlation. P<0.05 considered as statistically significant. ED was categorized accordingly to IIEF-5 scores: no ED (22-25), mild (17-21), moderate (12-16), severe (8-11) and very severe (1-7).

Results: A total of 450 patients were investigated with 385 patients included (85.6% respondent rate) and 65 patients excluded in this study; with age ranging from 29 to 85 years old. 7% had no ED, 28% mild ED, 34% moderate ED, 16% severe ED and 15% had very severe ED. There was significant negative correlation between urine protein level and IIEF-5 scores (r = -0.109, p <0.05). This result implicated that high level of urine protein was associated significantly with erectile dysfunction.

Conclusion: Proteinuria is associated with erectile dysfunction among diabetics in Temerloh Health Clinic.

PP36

Development and validation of a self-administered questionnaire assessing Doctor's Attitude and Practice of Pneumococcal Vaccination for Children under 2 (DAP-PneuVaC2)

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Introduction: Doctors' attitude towards vaccine influences